

ATTACHMENT 2
APPLICATION FORMS

APPLICATION # 451**PART A – COVER PAGE**

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
 SFY 2002 Costa-Machado Water Act of 2000
 CALFED Watershed Program

Application No. 451

PROJECT TITLE: OAKLAND RELEAF WATERSHED PROTECTION PROGRAM

Project Region 2 Indicate RWQCB #: _____
 Multi-regional
 Project _____ Indicate RWQCB #s: _____
 Statewide Project _____

PROJECT (Ms., KEMBA SHAKUR 5/24/02
 DIRECTOR Mr.,
 (one name only) Dr.):

PRINT _____ DATE _____

LEAD APPLICANT OR ORGANIZATION: OAKLAND RELEAF

TYPE OF AGENCY:

Municipality _____ Local Agency _____ *Nonprofit (non-landowner) X

Nonprofit (landowner) _____ Local Public Agency _____

STREET ADDRESS:

CITY: 835 57TH STREET, OAKLAND Zip 94608
 Code: _____

P.O. BOX: _____ Zip _____
 Code: _____

COUNTY ALAMEDA
 STATE: CALIFORNIA

PHONE NO.: (510) 601-9062 FAX NO.: (510) 594-9610

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E-MAIL Oaklandreleaf@yahoo FEDERAL 95-4729304
 ADDRESS: .com TAX ID. NO.: _____

PROJECT TYPE: WATERSHED PROTECTION AND EDUCATION

LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION
 Senate District #9 Assembly District #16
 United States Congressional District #9

CALFED, RWQCB, or SWRCB STAFF CONTACTED REGARDING THIS PROPOSAL:

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Contact: | <u>JOHN LOWRIE</u> | Contact: | <u>BILL CAMPBELL</u> |
| Phone No.: | <u>(916) 651-7087</u> | Phone No.: | <u>(916) 341-5499</u> |
| Dates contacted: | <u>6/4/02</u> | Dates contacted: | <u>6/5/02</u> |

PRIMARY COOPERATING ENTITIES:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Entity Name: | <u>OAKLAND RELEAF</u> | |
| Role/Contribution to Project: | <u>ADMINISTRATOR</u> | |
| Contact Person: | <u>KEMBA SHAKUR</u> | Phone No.: <u>(510) 601-9062</u> |
| E-mail address: | <u>OaklandReleaf@yahoo.</u> <u>Com</u> | |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Entity Name: | <u>USDA Forest Service,</u> <u>PSW Research Station,</u> <u>Center For Urban Forest</u> <u>Research</u> | |
| Role/Contribution to Project: | <u>Technical Assistance</u> | |
| Contact Person: | <u>Greg McPherson</u> | Phone No.: <u>(530) 752-5897</u> |
| E-mail address: | <u>egmcperson@ucdavis.edu</u> | |

WATERBODY/WATERSHED (Include Catalog Number in Section 18 of the ARD): Ettie Street Pump Station Basin

GPS COORDINATES FOR PROJECT LOCATION, IF AVAILABLE: _____

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FISCAL SUMMARY:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Proposition 13 Funds Requested | <u>\$360,000</u> |
| Other Project Funds | <u>\$200,000</u> |
| Total Project Budget | <u>\$560,000</u> |

CERTIFICATION

Please read before signing.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the information I have entered on this application is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and that I am entitled to submit the application on behalf of the applicant (if the applicant is an entity/organization). I further understand that any false, incomplete, or incorrect statements may result in the disqualification of this application. By signing this application, I waive any and all rights to privacy and confidentiality of the proposal on behalf of the applicant, to the extent provided in this RFP.

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| | 5/20/02 |
| Applicant Signature | Date |

| |
|---------------------------|
| Kemba Shakur |
| Printed Name of Applicant |

PROJECT NARRATIVE**PART B**

There is an increasing awareness of environmental issues as is demonstrated by the clean air initiatives initiated by the City Of Oakland community members. The City has increasingly poor air quality, which affects the community members adversely, particularly it's low income residents. Especially the population in Oakland's low income residential/industrial areas where it is documented as having higher rates of asthma and other respiratory difficulties. While a lack of trees contributes to stormwater runoff problems and urban heat islands. Trees are known to act as living thermostats, creating buffer zones which result in fewer temperature extremes, decreasing energy demands. Also, as the City of Oakland strives to represent the best in urban cities, trees are an asset known to increase property value. Oakland Releaf provides a significant community benefit by hiring and training youth about the environment and neighborhood beautification. More than 5000 Oakland residents have requested tree planting services since 1998 from Oakland Releaf.

This project proposes to enlist local residents in planting and stewardship of 1,800 trees in West Oakland's Ettie Street Pump Station Basin (Ettie Street Watershed). Once mature, the trees will increase tree canopy cover by 6% and reduce annual runoff from the 1,200 acre watershed into the San Francisco Bay by 9 million gallons (1%). Oakland Releaf will deliver a community education program to increase awareness and participation in local watershed management. Also, it will implement a program to monitor impacts of tree growth and health on runoff quality and quantity with technical assistance from the City of Oakland's Environmental Services Division, the U.S. Forest Service's Center for Urban Forest Research, and the Land, Air, and Water Resources Department at UC Davis.

The Ettie Street Watershed is located at the eastern edge of the San Francisco Bay. The 1.8 sq. mile basin contains predominantly commercial and industrial land uses. Because the land surface is largely impervious, most rainfall runs into storm drains that converge at the pump station. From here it is pumped into the nearby Bay. No formal watershed assessment or monitoring has been conducted.

The Ettie Street Watershed is characteristic of the ring of urbanization that surrounds much of the East Bay. Not only do the many commercial/industrial land uses contribute contaminants to the Bay, these watersheds are the last opportunity to regulate flows into the Bay from the upstream Delta system. Highways, streets, and parking lots in commercial and residential areas are major sources of metals (e.g., zinc, copper, lead, cadmium), sediment, oil, and grease. Rooftops are important sources of bacterial coliform (birds), copper and zinc (gutters), nitrogen, and phosphorous (atmospheric deposition). During storm events these pollutants are rapidly washed into the storm sewer systems due to the relative absence of interception, retention/detention, and infiltration. Rapid conveyance of stormwater results in large peak flows that cause occasional flooding. Upstream development has increased the volume and speed of these flows through basins like the Ettie Street Watershed and into the receiving Bay. Because most land within this urban ring has been developed, the options to regulate flows into the Bay are limited.

Tree planting to intercept rainfall before it becomes overland flow is one practical watershed protection option that provides environmental, social, and economic benefits to local communities.

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Although not well-measured, modeling research suggests that a healthy urban forest can reduce the amount of runoff and pollutant loading to the Bay-Delta system in three ways:

- 1) Leaves and branch surfaces intercept and store rainfall, thereby reducing runoff volumes and delaying the onset of peak flows.
- 2) Root growth and decomposition increase the capacity and rate of soil infiltration by rainfall and reduce overland flow.
- 3) Tree canopies reduce soil erosion and pollutant loading by diminishing the impact of raindrops on barren surfaces.

Using a numerical model to simulate rainfall interception by open-grown trees, researchers found that each street and park tree in Modesto, CA, was estimated to reduce stormwater runoff by 845 gallons annually, with a benefit valued at \$7 per tree (McPherson et al. 1999). A typical medium-sized tree in coastal southern California was estimated to intercept 2,380 gallons annually (McPherson et al. 2000). These studies showed that the volume of water stored in the tree crown depended on the crown projection area (area under tree dripline), leaf surface area, and water depth on leaf, stem, and trunk surfaces. Broadleaf evergreens and conifers intercepted more rainfall than deciduous species where winter rainfall patterns prevailed. Although deciduous trees intercept less rainfall than evergreens, losing leaves coated with dust and atmospheric deposition in the fall can reduce the flux of these pollutants into receiving water bodies if leaves are removed from the stormwater stream. However, fallen leaves can clog sewer inlets, resulting in local flooding. Evergreen trees capture atmospheric pollutants during summer (as much as 5-10 lb for a large tree), and these pollutants gradually wash off leaf and stem surfaces after rains begin in the fall. They drop leaves in the spring when their impact on local flooding and pollutant concentrations are minimal.

A canopy interception model was used to examine the storage capacity of the 6 million trees in Sacramento County California. Results showed that for just the land area covered by trees, the county's tree canopy intercepted 11% of the annual rainfall, close to reported values for hardwood forests. However, they accounted for only 1% of the interception over the entire region because of the region's relatively low tree density and pattern of winter rainfall when deciduous trees are leafless.

One effect that became clear in the Sacramento study was that urban forests become increasingly less effective at reducing stormwater runoff as the amount of precipitation per storm increases. Although trees reduce runoff, they may not be very effective for flood control. Floods usually occur during major storm events, well after canopy storage has been exceeded. However, by substantially reducing the amount of runoff during less extreme events, urban forests can protect water quality. Small storms, for which urban forest interception is greatest, are responsible for most annual pollutant loading. Infrequently occurring large storms usually produce the greatest flooding damage, and although they may contain significant pollutant loads, their contribution to the annual average pollutant load is quite small (Chang et al. 1990). Also, because of the infrequent occurrence of large storms, receiving waters have relatively long periods of recovery between events (Claytor and Schueler 1996). Therefore, tree planting is likely to produce more benefits through water quality protection than flood control.

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To initially evaluate how effectively tree planting might reduce annual stormwater runoff in Oakland we assumed two different planting scenarios for a typical city block that contained 22 parcels, each 50-ft wide and 100-ft deep (total area = 124,000 sq ft or 2.8 ac). Both scenarios assume planting of the deciduous London plane tree (*Platanus acerifolia*) and growth rates/dimensions measured for Modesto street trees. Fifteen years after planting the trees were 40-ft wide and 48-ft tall. After 35 years they were 47-ft wide and 55-ft tall. One scenario assumed planting of one street tree per parcel and three trees on corner lots for a total of 30 trees. The other scenario added a second front yard tree to each lot, or 52 total trees. Trees are assumed to remain alive and healthy. The area's runoff coefficient was assumed to be 0.7 and annual rainfall totaled 26.8 inches.

Results for the single tree per lot scenario indicated that after 45 years tree cover increased to 43% and annual stormwater runoff decreased by 5% (Table 1). With two trees per lot, canopy cover increased to 75% and stormwater runoff was reduced 13%. Fifteen years after planting the London plane tree was estimated to intercept nearly 3,000 gallons of rainfall annually. These findings suggest that tree plantings can have a measurable and significant effect on runoff volume and associated pollutant loading on the nearby Bay.

Table 1. Estimated percentage tree canopy cover and annual stormwater runoff reduction for two tree planting scenarios in Oakland, CA.

| Year after planted | 30 Trees Planted | | 52 Trees Planted | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | % Cover | % Reduction | % Cover | % Reduction |
| 5 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 9.8 | 0.3 |
| 15 | 30.4 | 1.0 | 52.7 | 1.8 |
| 25 | 39.9 | 2.8 | 69.2 | 4.8 |
| 35 | 42.6 | 5.0 | 73.8 | 8.7 |
| 45 | 43.3 | 7.4 | 75.1 | 12.8 |

Tree planting and stewardship in Oakland can provide benefits beyond improved watershed performance. Tree planting provides an opportunity to educate residents about their role in watershed protection and environmental enhancement. Planting and caring for trees connects people with each other and with nature. Trees cool summertime urban heat islands, improve air quality, sequester carbon dioxide, harbor wildlife, and promote human well-being.

West Oakland, California is located near the eastern edge of the San Francisco Bay, in a highly commercial, industrialized portion of the city. Consequently, families and individual citizens living in residential areas in West Oakland face a complex set of health and environmental issues. For example, there are several well-documented cases where high levels of toxic waste and pollutants have been discovered in West Oakland from diesel exhaust, factories and illegal dumping. A major tree planting effort in West Oakland led by Oakland Releaf will serve to minimize the degree of community pollution, as well as reduce the level of contaminants entering the San Francisco Bay through storm drains.

Objectives

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- To reduce flooding and erosion by keeping the soil together.
- Reducing contaminants from entering storm drains
- Improve water quality in watershed
- Protect and enhance greenbelts
- Provide habitat for aquatic or terrestrial species
- Assist with airborne pollutants that eventually enter storm drains

The project currently being proposed by Oakland Releaf fits with CALFED priorities because it involves;

- community participation
- at risk youth
- partnerships between non-profit and governmental agencies
- educational outreach
- habitat for terrestrial life
- GIS data

Oakland Releaf will plant six hundred trees per year totaling eighteen hundred trees within the project area. Youth from Oakland Releaf, East Bay Conservation Corps, and The Oakland Unified School District will participate in planting, maintaining trees, research and distributing information to the public. We have already received over one thousand requests for trees from the West Oakland Community. We will canvass the community with flyers offering the community trees in front of their property free of charge. We will also inform property owners through mailings.

Property owners, non profit organizations, Business Owners, Oakland Unified School District students, local officials and volunteer groups will be invited to participate in tree plantings. They will also receive brochures on how to dispose of chemicals, how to care for their tree and environmental education. We will also conduct workshops once a week with youth participants.

If implemented, this project will contribute to CALFED's goal of restoring the Bay-Delta system's ecological health and improving water management by working with communities at a watershed level. It will build local community capacity to monitor watershed health, plant and steward trees, and conduct environmental outreach. Planning and implementation of the tree planting will foster new partnerships and local leadership, as well as address CALFED's commitment to examining the potential of water management impacts on minorities and disadvantaged people living in urban areas. Monitoring and assessment will provide new information regarding the effectiveness of planting different types of trees on runoff volume and quality, furthering science-based adaptive management. Results from this project will have application to other densely populated areas that ring the East Bay.

PART C – PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORK (Part C not to exceed 5 pages)**BACKGROUND AND GOALS**

The primary goal of Oakland Releaf's Watershed Program is to plant 1,800 trees that will ultimately reduce the volume and improve the quality of stormwater traveling through the Ettie Street storm drains and into the Bay. It is estimated that these trees can reduce annual runoff from the 1,200 acre watershed by 9 million gallons (1%). These trees will provide a host of additional environmental, social, and economic benefits to this inner city watershed.

A second goal of the program is to educate the community regarding the relationship between the transport of stormwater through the community and its effects on the Bay, as well as the specific need to recycle toxic chemicals as a means of reducing pollution. We plan to achieve these goals by partnering with the following agencies: UC Berkeley's Lawrence Hall of Science, The City of Oakland's Park's and Recreation Department, Tree Section, The City Of Oakland's Public Works Department, The City Of Oakland's Environmental Services Division, The East Bay Conservation Corps and community volunteers.

A third goal is to implement a volunteer-based monitoring program that includes water quality, tree growth and health, and measurements of rainfall interception and runoff at selected sites. A GIS database will be created and updated to track monitoring results and for modeling future impacts of tree planting on watershed health.

Oakland Releaf is a urban forestry/environmental organization established to address the needs of urban communities in the Bay Area with sparse greenery. We believe that rehabilitation through tree planting and increasing environmental awareness revitalizes urban areas. By the end of 2001, we will have planted over 4000 trees. We have coordinated planting programs with the Oakland Unified School District, Team Oakland, East Bay Conservation Corps, Alameda County Social Services Department, Youth Employment Partnership and various youth groups and community groups. There is an increasing awareness of environmental issues as is demonstrated by the clean air initiatives initiated by the City of Oakland community members. The City has increasingly poor air quality, which affects the community member adversely, particularly its low-income residents. While a lack of trees contributes to urban heat islands, trees are known to act as living thermostats creating buffer zones which result in fewer temperature extremes decreasing energy demands. Also, as the City of Oakland strives to represent the best in urban cities, trees are an asset known to increase property value. The Oakland Releaf program provides a significant community benefit by hiring and training youth about the environment and neighborhood beautification. More than 5000 Oakland residents have requested tree planting services since 1998 from Oakland ReLeaf.

Oakland Releaf's Urban Forestry Program exposes youth to science, arboriculture, environmental education, tree planting and maintenance, and employment opportunities. There are two components to the program-education and training. Upon completion of 100 hours of education and training, each youth will be certified as an Urban Forester by the California State Department of Forestry. Youth will be recruited from the existing Youth Employment Partnership, Inc. (YEP). Team Oakland is a non-profit organization that provides youth from ages 16 to 21 with employment opportunities in local Oakland businesses and government, mentors youth and

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specifically focuses its efforts on environmental issues and beautification of the City of Oakland. YEP assists low-income youth and young adults to overcome employment barriers by connecting them with work based learning experiences. YEP has partnered with Oakland ReLeaf to provide such experience. Oakland ReLeaf works in collaboration with Team Oakland and Youth Employment Partnership, which pay the salaries for the youth .

PROPOSED WORK TO BE PERFORMED (Start with Task 4.)

Task 4. Plan Tree Planting. Conduct workshops with youth participants identifying goals and objectives. Distribute requests for trees to property owners by mail. Youth will distribute flyers door to door. After receiving requests for trees form back from property owners submit to City of Oakland's Park's and Recreation Department for permit to plant trees. Parks And Recreation Department will authorize permits where trees are to be planted. Organize and schedule tree planting one tree planting per month with community members. Invite residents, youth groups, and general public to participate through the use of flyers, press releases and media. Flyers, trees, information will be available to residents. The number of volunteers and requests for trees will determine the level of community participation.

Task 5.Plant Trees. Cut and remove concrete. Backfill holes with soil. Plant fifty trees per month. Provide weekly maintenance which consists of restaking, tying and/or removing rubbish from tree wells. Materials will consists of shovels, gloves, trees, soil, stakes, ties. The amount of trees planted and community volunteers will determine the level of participation from community.

Task 6. Develop GIS Database. A GIS database will be developed for the watershed during the first year. It will contain information on streets, parcel boundaries, land cover, land use, storm sewer flows, elevation and surface flows, streams, and other important hydrologic features. Tree locations will be determined by GPS and added after planting. Inventory and monitoring data will be added to the database as it becomes available. The GIS database will be largely developed during year one and designed to run on Oakland Releaf's desktop computer.

Task 7. Monitoring/Monitoring. Oakland Releaf will work with the Environmental Services Division, U.S. Forest Service, and UC Davis to plan and implement a program to monitor and model the effects of tree planting on watershed functioning and health. Success will be measured by evaluating the number of participants in the monitoring program and the quality of data collected. Components of the monitoring/modeling program will include:

1. A coordinated water sampling and testing program will be designed and implemented to assess the impact of tree-planting on the concentration of contaminates entering the San Francisco Bay. Particular substances to be monitored include: heavy metals, motor oils, lead-based paints, and poly-chlorinated biconmals (PCBs). Water quality analyses will be undertaken by the City of Oakland Environmental Services Water Quality Control Board. Prior to the initiation of the project, soil-gas surveys will be conducted to assess the water flow characteristics of areas where our efforts will be concentrated. Results of these surveys will be used to determine the location of sites where water sampling will occur.

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2. A volunteer-based tree monitoring program will be developed to track tree survival, health, growth, and performance over the long-term. Protocols developed by the U.S. Forest Service will be reviewed and adapted to Oakland. A training manual will be written and volunteers trained to inventory trees at one and two years after planting.

3. Once tree species to plant are selected and planting locations identified, UC Davis will use existing tree growth data, Oakland precipitation and weather data, and their numerical interception model to calculate how annual and peak event rainfall interception will change as trees mature over a 40-year period. They will compile local information on nutrient loading and use these data in the GIS to project future impacts of stormwater runoff reductions on pollutant loads discharged into the Bay. The hydrologic modeling will be conducted during year two and reported year three.

4. To directly measure the effect of rainfall interception by trees on runoff volume over time, UC Davis and US Forest Service will compare the volume of runoff along a block with trees and another block of similar length and land use without trees. This “side-by-side” design will allow for simultaneous measurement of runoff at curbside or in the storm drains, as well as changes in soil moisture. Instruments will be located along each block to measure surface water flow rates and soil moisture. A datalogger will automatically send information to the laboratory in Davis for analysis. The outcome will quantify impacts of maturing trees on storm runoff reduction and infiltration. This monitoring project will be installed during year one and reported in year three.

5. In the three year lifespan of this project it will be impossible to measure the potential of newly planted trees to influence runoff volume and quality because they will not grow very much in size. However, measurements taken under mature trees in or near the study area can indicate future potential and provide a basis for more accurate modeling of future impacts. In this monitoring project, the purpose is to measure annual interception by a mature deciduous and evergreen tree and assess tradeoffs for runoff quality. Buckets to collect rainfall will be located in the open and under the crowns of nearby deciduous and evergreen trees. The amount of rainfall in the buckets will be measured after 15 rainfall events each year. The quality of water in the buckets will be sampled to compare nutrient concentrations associated with wash-off of pollutants deposited on the evergreen tree canopy with those from the deciduous tree and in the rainfall. This project will be installed at the end of year one and reported in year three.

Task 8. Outreach/Evaluation. The impact of the proposed project's education component will be assessed through the use of surveys and questionnaires administered to members of the West Oakland communities who participate as volunteers in areas where project activities are focused. These surveys and questionnaires will be given to residents prior to the beginning of the project, during its midpoint, as well as near its completion, in an effort to monitor changes in attitudes and levels of awareness regarding important issues surrounding pollution of the Bay, as well as the current effort to reduce such pollution.

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TARGET COMPLETION DATES

| Task No. Deliverables | Target Completion Dates |
|---|--|
| Task 1: Project Administration | |
| 1.2 Quarterly/Monthly Progress Reports | <i>(note: must be submitted 10th of the month)</i> |
| 1.5 Contract Summary Form | <i>(note: must be completed within 3 months of contract execution)</i> |
| 1.6 List of subcontracted tasks, Good Faith Effort documents, quarterly/monthly Utilization Reports | |
| 1.7 Subcontractor Documentation | |
| 1.8 Expenditure/Invoice Projections | |
| 1.9 Project Survey Form | <i>(note: must be completed prior to final payment and at the end of the project)</i> |
| Task 2: CEQA/NEPA Documents and Permits, if applicable | <i>(Whether or not project is funded by Proposition 13, project must comply with CEQA)</i> |
| 2.1 CEQA/NEPA Documentation | |
| 2.2 Permits | |
| Task 3: Quality Assurance Project Plan, if applicable | <i>SAP/QAPP</i> |
| Task 4: Plan Tree Planting | Within first 6 months |
| Task 5: Plant Trees | 600 planted per year, three years |
| Task 6: Develop GIS Database | Initial database by Year One and updated continuously with monitored data |
| Task 7: Monitoring/Modeling | Year One: baseline water sampling and tree inventory completed, runoff and interception studies installed Year Two: initial modeling completed Year Three: modeling completed, final water sampling and tree survey completed, runoff and interception studies finished. |
| Task 8: Outreach/Evaluation | Monthly outreach effort |
| Task 9: Draft and Final Reports | |
| #.1 Draft Report | |
| #.2 Final Report | <i>(note: must be completed no later than one month before end of contract)</i> |

APPLICATION # 451**PART D1 - BUDGET SUMMARY SHEET – TASK BUDGET BREAKDOWN (Parts D1 and D2 combined not to exceed 2 pages)**

| | Proposition 13 Funds | Other Project Funds | Total Budget |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Task 1 – Project Administration | <u>\$40,000</u> | <u>\$</u> | <u>\$40,000</u> |
| 2. Task 2 – CEQA/NEPA Documents and Permits | <u>Not Applicable</u> | <u></u> | <u></u> |
| 3. Task 3 – Quality Assurance Project Plan | <u></u> | <u>5,000</u> | <u>5,000</u> |
| 4. Task 4 – Plan Tree Planting | <u>1,000</u> | <u>1,000</u> | <u>2,000</u> |
| 5. Task 5 – Plant Trees | <u>218,000</u> | <u>145,000</u> | <u>363,000</u> |
| 6. Task 6 – Develop GIS Database | <u>5,000</u> | <u>5,000</u> | <u>10,000</u> |
| 7. Task 7 – Monitoring/Modeling | <u>75,000</u> | <u>30,000</u> | <u>105,000</u> |
| 8. Task 8 – Outreach/Evaluation | <u>20,000</u> | <u>10,000</u> | <u>30,000</u> |
| 8. Task 9 -- Draft and Final Reports | <u>1,000</u> | <u>4,000</u> | <u>5,000</u> |
| TOTAL BUDGET | <u>360,000</u> | <u>200,000</u> | <u>560,000</u> |
| | <u></u> | <u></u> | <u></u> |

APPLICATION # 451**PART D2 - BUDGET SUMMARY SHEET – LINE ITEM Budget (Parts D1 and D2 combined not to exceed 2 pages)**

| | Proposition 13 Funds | Other Project Funds | Total Budget |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Personnel Services | <u>\$230,000</u> | <u>\$55,000</u> | <u>\$285,000</u> |
| 2. Operating Expenses | <u>5,000</u> | <u></u> | <u>5,000</u> |
| 3. Property Acquisitions | | | |
| a. Equipment | <u>10,000</u> | <u></u> | <u>10,000</u> |
| b. Supplies | <u>7,000</u> | <u></u> | <u>7,000</u> |
| c. Portable assets | <u></u> | <u></u> | <u></u> |
| d. Electronic data software/hardware | <u>15,000</u> | <u></u> | <u>15,000</u> |
| e. Processing equipment | <u></u> | <u></u> | <u></u> |
| f. Miscellaneous | <u>3,000</u> | <u></u> | <u>3,000</u> |
| 4. Professional and Consultant Services | <u>80,000</u> | <u></u> | <u>80,000</u> |
| 5. Contract Laboratory Services | <u></u> | <u></u> | <u></u> |
| 6. Const. Exp. (Tree Planting) | <u></u> | <u>145,000</u> | <u>145,000</u> |
| 7. General Overhead | <u>10,000</u> | <u></u> | <u>10,000</u> |
| 8. TOTAL BUDGET | <u>360,000</u> | <u>200,000</u> | <u>560,000</u> |

9. Describe the source and nature of the matching funds.

NOTES:

- 1) A SUBCONTRACTOR OR CONSULTANT CANNOT BE A PROJECT DIRECTOR FOR THE APPLICANT. SHOW ONLY THE APPLICANTS STAFF COSTS.**
- 2) THE SWRCB AND CALFED RESERVE THE RIGHT TO ADJUST PROJECT AWARDS. APPLICANTS MAY BE ASKED TO REDUCE THEIR PROJECT BUDGETS.**

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PART E – PROJECT MAP (single 2- sided 8” x 11’, or single 1-sided 11” x 17” page maximum)

Ettie Street Watershed and Storm Drain System

APPLICATION # 451**PART F – ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION FORM (3 pages maximum)****ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION FORM**

NEPA/CEQA

1. Will this project require compliance with CEQA, NEPA, or both? Yes _____ No X
2. If you checked “no” to question 1, please explain why compliance is not required for the actions in this proposal. Under Section 15,304 subsection B states that landscaping projects are exempt from CEQA Requirements.
3. If the project will require CEQA and/or NEPA compliance, identify the lead agency(ies).

CEQA Lead

Agency _____

NEPA Lead

Agency _____

4. Please check which type of document will be prepared.

CEQA

Categorical Exemption

X

Initial Study _____

Environmental Impact

Report _____

NEPA

Categorical Exclusion _____

Environmental Assessment/FONSI _____

Environment Impact Statement _____

If you anticipate relying on either or both the Categorical Exemption or Categorical Exclusion for this project, please specifically identify the exemption and/or exclusion that covers this project. (Example: Fish and Wildlife Service Manual at 516 DM 6 Appendix 1.4 Categorical Exclusions Section B Resources Management: (1) Research, inventory, and information collection activities directly related to the conservation of fish and wildlife resources.)

5. If the CEQA/NEPA process is not complete, please describe the estimated timelines and cost for the process and the expected date of completion.
6. If the CEQA/NEPA document has been completed:

What is the name of the document? _____

Please attach a copy of the CEQA/NEPA document cover page to the application.

Please indicate what permits or other approvals may be required for the activities contained in your proposal and which have already been obtained. Please check all that apply.

| | | |
|---|---------|-----------|
| LOCAL PERMITS AND APPROVALS | Needed? | Obtained? |
| Conditional use permit | N/A | |
| Variance | N/A | |
| Subdivision Map Act | N/A | |
| Grading permit | N/A | |
| General plan or Local Coastal Program amendment | N/A | |
| Specific plan approval | N/A | |
| Rezone | N/A | |
| Williamson Act Contract cancellation | N/A | |
| Local Coastal Development Permit | N/A | |
| Other | | |
| STATE PERMITS AND APPROVALS | Needed? | Obtained? |
| Scientific collecting permit | N/A | |
| CESA compliance: 2081 | N/A | |
| CESA compliance: NCCP | N/A | |
| 1601/03 | N/A | |
| CWA 401 certification | N/A | |
| Coastal development permit | N/A | |
| Reclamation Board approval | N/A | |
| Notification of DPC or BCDC | N/A | |
| Other | | |
| FEDERAL PERMITS AND APPROVALS | Needed? | Obtained? |
| ESA compliance Section 7 consultation | N/A | |
| ESA compliance Section 10 permit | N/A | |
| Rivers and Harbors Act | N/A | |
| CWA 404 | N/A | |

| | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| Other | | |
| PERMISSION TO ACCESS PROPERTY | | |
| Permission to access city, county or other local agency land. If “yes,” indicate the name of the agency: <u>Oakland Park’s And Recreation Department, Tree Section</u> | | YES |
| Permission to access State land. If “yes,” indicate the name of the agency: _____ | N/A | |
| Permission to access federal land. If “yes,” indicate the name of the agency: _____ | N/A | |
| Permission to access private land. If “yes,” indicate the name of the landowner (if multiple landowners, indicate how many individuals will be involved and what percentage have already granted permission: 1800 trees to be planted _____ | | YES |

PART G – LAND USE QUESTIONNAIRE (2 pages maximum)

PART - LAND USE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Do the actions in the proposal involve construction or physical changes in the land use?
Yes X No

If you answered “yes” to # 1, describe what actions will occur on the land involved in the proposal.

Tree planting

If you answered “no” to # 1, explain what type of actions are involved in the proposal (i.e., research only, planning only).

2. How many acres of land will be subject to a land use change under the proposal? _____
3. What is the current land use of the area subject to a land use change under the proposal? What is the current zoning and general plan designation(s) for the property? Does the current land use involve agricultural production?
- a) Current land use: commercial, industrial, and residential
- b) Current zoning: _commercail, industrial
- c) Current general plan designation _____
- d) Does current use involve agricultural production? Yes _____ No X

4. Is the land subject to a land use change in the proposal currently under a Williamson Act contract?
Yes _____ No X

5. What is the proposed land use of the area subject to a land use change under the proposal?
6. Will the applicant acquire any land under the proposal, either in fee (purchase) or through a conservation easement? Yes _____ No X
- a) If you answered “yes” to 6, describe the number of acres that will be acquired and whether the acquisition will be of fee title or a conservation easement:
- b) Total number of acres to be acquired under proposal _____
- c) Number of acres to be acquired in fee _____
- d) Number of acres to be subject to conservation easement _____

7. For all lands subject to a land use change under the proposal, describe what entity or organization will manage the property and provide operations and maintenance services.
8. Will the applicant require access across public or private property that the applicant does not own to accomplish the activities in the proposal? Yes X No

9. For land acquisitions (fee title or easements), will existing water rights be acquired? Yes _____
No _____

10. Does the applicant propose any modifications to the water right or change in the delivery of the water?
Yes _____ No X _____

If “yes” to 10, please describe the modifications or changes.

PART H – SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION (10 pages maximum)

Include an example of notifications of your intended application to local governments and tribes in whose jurisdiction your project takes place, and a list of their responses, if available. While response is not required, your proposal will be stronger if it contains both notification and responses. Please note that response letters (but not the example and list) are *in addition to* the page allowance.

Also include here summaries of qualifications for the principals and major partners expected to be involved with implementing your proposal. DO NOT include newsletters, brochures, photographs or other promotional materials that are not directly pertinent to your proposal specifics.

